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It is difficult to ascertain the exact premium on guineas in London at present, as the trade in them is clandestine; they are certainly very scarce. We have heard they do not bring less than from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per guinea, or from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. From the quantity bought in Belfast to send to Dublin, to be there sold for transmission to England, this country is likely soon to be stripped of the small quantity at present in circulation amongst us.

Exchange on London, is for bank notes in Belfast, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and for guineas 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Discount on bank notes has risen to $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From January 20, till February 20.

Where now the subtle energy that moved
While summer was, the pure and subtle lymph,
Through th' imperceptible meandering veins,
Ot' leaf and flower? It sleeps; and th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.
But let the months go round, a few short months,
And all shall be restored. These naked shoots,
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler spread,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.

COWPER'S TASK, BOOK 6.

THE continually changing face of nature presents from day to day, fresh subjects worthy of contemplation; the variety of temperature, and its effects on animals and vegetables is often so surprising, as to bid defiance to the keenest research, yet although we cannot penetrate to the inmost recesses of the Temple of Nature, we never endeavour to investigate the Mysteries without advantage. After the most piercing frost, many young and apparently tender seedlings escape the rigorous cold without injury, while the gentlest autumnal frost would kill the same species, when arrived at a state of maturity. Attentive gardeners taking advantage of this vital energy possessed by plants while in a vigorous state of growth, cut them down at that period, in order to prevent this latent principle from being expended in the production of flowers and seed.

From the same cause a variety of plants bear transplanting in spring, when the vital principle is in action, which would not succeed were they removed in Autumn, or through the winter, while their juices were inactive.

It has long been remarked by gardeners, that the holly, and most evergreen trees and shrubs, agreed best with transplanting late in spring; but few have observed that the particular period was pointed out by the swelling of the buds and evolving of the leaves, and for want of attention to this sign, many plants are lost by premature transplanting.

The mildness of the season promised an early spring, many of the bulbous-rooted plants had risen high above ground, early Crocuses began to show their flower buds, and the buds of various trees had begun to swell, when the late severe weather checked their further progress, and we may now hope that the wintry blast will be completely exhausted before our fruit trees blossom.

January 23. The Wood Lark (*Alauda Arbores*) singing.

28, Snow-drops (*Galanthus nivalis*) began to flower, their beautiful buds appeared some time ago.

30, Made the first sowing of peas.

31, Single blue Hepatica (*Anemone Hepatica*) flowering.

February 3, Great blue Titmouse, or Tom Tit (*Parus major*) singing.

4, Some flowers blown on a red Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*).

6, Some flowers blown off the common Primrose (*Primula Acaulis*) and Pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*).

- 7, The Redbreast (*Sylvia Rubecula*) singing very generally.
 8, Spurge Laurel (*Daphne Laureola*) in flower. Single red *Hepatica* (*Anemone Hepatica*) flowering.
 Chaffinch (*Fringilla Cœlebs*) begun to sing.
 10, Yellow Hellebore (*Helleborus hyemalis*) in flower.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From January 20, till February 20.

In the report of last month, it was mentioned how similar was the weather to that of the corresponding month, 19 years ago; but as the present period has varied very much from the end of January and beginning of February of the year 1791, there is reason to think that if Mr. Toaldo's hypothesis should hold good in the climate of Italy, we can place little dependance on it in our climate, where the winds determine the weather, and the irregular changes of which, give as yet no certain data from which to prognosticate.

January 22, 24,	Dry fine days.
25, 29,	Light rain and hazy.
30,	Wet night.
31,	Showery day.
February 1, 2,	Dry fine days.
3, 4,	Dry and frosty.
5, 6,	Light rain in the evenings.
7,	Dry.
8, 9,	Light rain,
10,	Dry.
11, 12,	Rainy.
13, 14,	Rain and sleet, deep snow on the mountains.
15,	Hard frost.
16,	Snowy morning, a fine day.
17,	Hard frost, and fine day.
18,	{ Fall of snow in the morning, all thawed with very little rain before night.
19, 20,	Hard frost and fine days.

The range of the barometer has been more considerable than usual during this period, on the 23d, 25th, and 26th of January, and 25th of February, it stood as high as 30.3 and on the 13th of February, it was as low as 28.7; the remaining time it varied little either above or below 30.

The thermometer observed in the morning, experienced considerable variation; on the 1st of February it was 51°, on the 6th 48°, while on the 15th it was as low as 24½°, on the 17th and 20th, it stood at 25°.

The prevalent wind has been S. W. which it was observed 17 times. It was also observed to be N. E. 6, S. E. 5 times. W. 1, E. 1, and N. once.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR MARCH, 1810.

On the 1st, the moon rises at 19 min. past 4, A. M. and sets at 43 min. past 0, P. M. hence she will not be visible except in the morning before sunrise.

5, Is new moon, at which time she rises and sets nearly at the same time with the Sun, and is, consequently, invisible during the whole night.

10, She may be seen under the Pleiades, but to the east of the line, between them and Menkar. The groupe formed by the two planets to the west, and the Moon and Aldebaran to the east, are interesting. At 9, she is 56° 35' from the second of the Twins.

15, The moon passes the meridian at 8, having the second of the twins directly above, and the first of the Lesser Dog directly below her, but she is much nearer to the latter star. The first of the Twins and the second of the Lesser Dog are, of course, to the west